THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.24 if not paid in advance and $2.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in he county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is ver complete, and our J b Printing will compare favora y with that of the large cities. All work done on mand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 29
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 18

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1M.	3M.	6M.	9M.	1Y.
One inch	$3.00	$3.50	$5.00	$7.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.00	4.50	6.00	8.00	15.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Frickbaum, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Frickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Mouth. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Giro z, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Admin istrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 12, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office onposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AGENTS WANTED. $50 to $200 Per Month
—A NEW, CLEAR AND CONCISE—
Universal History
Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes and Turkish difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. June 29, '77-13w

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DURANC'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. For Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.
HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY, Druggists, Washington, D. C.
[illegible] & w

PATENTS.
[illegible], Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with the same, whether before the Patent Office or Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
[illegible] 1y-17 D & W

[illegible] MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,75

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. E. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 6, '74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Adjoining C. E. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14, '76.

E. U. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —28

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Advice and Restaurant attached.
October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired, OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, 75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,500,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$118,925,000

March 26, '77—y

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, RICARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention. tf.

PATENTS.
FEE REDUCED ENTIRE COST $55.
Patent office fee $25 in advance, balance $20 within 6 months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.
J. VANCE LEWIS & CO., Washington, D. C.
AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FETMIER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 922 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
922 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and promptly printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Executrix of the last will and testament of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877,

at 2 o'clock, a. m., the following Real Estate to-wit: A messuage and tract of land situate in Greenwood township in said county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post along line of land of Elijah Lemon and running thence along line of land of Eliza Isler north one and one-half degrees, east one hundred and fifty-eight and three-tenth perches to a post along line of land of Wm. J. Cox, thence by line of said Wm. J. Cox south thirty-five and a half degrees, east thirty-three and nine-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Augustus Wilson south seventy-three and one-fourth degrees, west fourteen and nine-tenth perches to a post, thence by the same south twenty-three and one-half degrees east, sixteen and eight-tenth perches to a post, thence, by same south nineteen and one-fourth degrees east fourteen and three-tenth perches to a post, thence by the same south eighteen and one-half degrees east, thirteen and one-tenth perches to a post, thence to the same south two degrees, west one hundred and nine and four-tenth perches to a post at a public road, thence north eighty-seven degrees west seven and nine-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of Elijah Lemon north two and three-fourth degrees east twenty-four perches to a post, thence by same north eighty-nine and one-fourth degrees west fourteen and six-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

EIGHTEEN ACRES,

and one hundred and seven perches.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
ELIZABETH ISLER, Executrix.
July 6, '77-4w

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate!

The subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Mifflin township on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate to-wit: All that piece or parcel of ground situate in Mifflin township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of land of Christian Lutz, thence along line of said land north 76 7-8 degrees east 147 perches to stone, thence by land of Peter Hetler north 12 5-8 degrees west 36 6-10 perches to a stone thence by land of same south 77 degrees west 61 and 8-10 perches to a stone, thence north 17 degrees west 1 4-10 perches to a stone, thence north 87½ degrees west 64 8-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Samuel Schmoyer 12½ degrees east 54 8-10 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing 29 ACRES and 54 perches strict measure, on which is erected a New Plank House. There two are good springs of water on the premises.
Also, one other tract in same township bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of land of John Wolf thence north 58 degrees east 14 4-10 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 82 degrees east 57 8-10 degrees to a stone, thence by land of Philip Hetler and Stephen Hetler south 14½ degrees east 174 perches to a stone, thence by land of George Swank, south 76 degrees west 22 2-10 perches to a stone, thence north 12½ degrees west 20 perches to a stone, thence south 76 degrees west 20 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Mowrer north 13½ degrees west 41 perches to a stone, thence south 76 degrees west 30 7-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Peter Hetler north 13 degrees west 114 8-10 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing 65 ACRES and 109 perches strict measure, on which are erected a Frame House, bank barn and out-buildings. There is a good well of water at the door. Possession given in the Fall or next Spring as may be agreed upon.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the amount to be paid at the striking down of the property; one-half less the ten per cent. when possession is given, and the balance in one year from April 1, 1878.
ISAAC ANDREAS.
July 13, '77-5w

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.
Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.
E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and arising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.
WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.
Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails, or send to Dr. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkel's Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it and try it.

A Still Further Reduction in the
PRICE OF PAINTS,
OILS,
BRUSHES,
JAPAN DRYER &
PUTTY

If you want to save from 10 to 25 per cent
in the cost of PAINTING, send for our prices of the following:
Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD,
MONTOUR WHITE LEAD
SLATE PAINTS, ALL COLORS,
IRON PAINTS, THREE COLORS,
PURE LINSEED OIL
BEST JAPAN DRYER.
LINSEED OIL & CHALK PUTTY.
Best Paint Brushes,
COACH VARNISH,
HOUSE VARNISH,
Furniture Varnish,
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.
HENRY S. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.
apr. 6, '76.-1y.

Poetical.

THE THREE HORSEMEN.

Three horsemen halted the door before
Three horsemen entered the oaken door,
And loudly called for the welcome cheer
That was wont to greet the traveler here.

"Good woman," they cried, as the hostess came,
A buxom, rosy, portly old dame,
"Good woman, how's your wine and beer?
And how's your little daughter, dear?"

"My house is ever supplied with cheer,
But my daughter lieth upon her bier!"

A shadow over the horsemen fell;
Each wrapped in thoughts he could never tell,
And silently, one by one they crept
To the darkened room where the maiden slept.

The golden hair was rippling low
Over a forehead pure as snow,
And the little hands so closely pressed,
Clasping a cross to the pulseless breast.

"I loved the ere thee death-chill lay
On thee, sweet child," and one turned away:
"I would have loved thee," the second said,
"Hadst thou learned to love me, and lived to wed."

"I loved thee always, I love thee now,"
The third one cried as he kissed her brow;
"In the heavens to come our souls shall wed—
"I have loved thee living, I love thee dead."

Then silently out from the oaken door,
Three horsemen went to return no more.
—*From The Germania.*

Miscellaneous.

THE LONG NUN.

FROM AN OLD MAGAZINE.

On the banks of the gay Thames, just opposite the pretty villas that surround the charming village of Twickenham, when all is summer and sunshine may be observed a high range of large thick trees, very unlike all those of quicker growth which flourish in the vicinity. If you walk along these fields for a little distance till you reach an avenue stretching down to the river you will become aware of the existence of a large ancient mansion of majestic architecture, having high iron gates and a broad, open terrace, ornamented at intervals with vases of elegant shapes, and long walls decorated with sculptured busts. A parterre with a silent foundation in the centre is before the windows, and roses blush around.

The terrace first observed runs around two sides of the building. Extensive lawns, here and there adorned with clumps of flowers, reach on to a grove of Scotch firs, whose solemn heads nod in the breeze.

A highwall incloses this part of the grounds which the stranger follows, expecting to come to the grand entrance of so distinguished looking a mansion, but he finds none. The great ornamental iron gates are closed, and appear to have been so for centuries, for the high grass and waving weeds seem never to have been disturbed there.

Still following the wall, overshadowed by gigantic trees, you come at last to a plain-looking gateway, where a rude bell hangs from a height; you observe a small door cut in a larger, which yields at once to your presence and the stable yard to this mysterious house is entered.

Out-buildings fallen to decay and neglected serve little to adorn this spot. The domestics' apartments appear to be on this side; and a small, low, open door invites you to enter a dark, narrow passage, which, after treading and passing through a dreary, low-windowed room, you push open a door and stand in a large square hall, cheerful and pleasant and surrounded with full length portraits of women as lovely as the art of the painter could make them.

Numerous chambers branch from the landing-places strange and antique are they all. Here runs along a gallery of oaken panels, and walls covered with portraits, with ranges of heavily guilded and richly covered chairs and carved and lacquered cabinets; the inlaid floor is covered with alternate Persian and Turkish carpets. This gallery conducts to a room evidently furnished several centuries ago, whose rich amber satin hangings are incrusted with coral patterns; or others, where gaunt forms ride on high chargers, around the walls and ladies with long trains sweep disdainfully by in the tapestried scene. Heavy, wide arm-chairs, with faded satin and velvet cushions, open their capacious arms on all sides, and ivory cabinets, carved as if by fairies, expand to exhibit the treasures of their secret recesses to the curious. From these open fresh chambers, more antique still, where the tattered canopy hanging in strips from the supporting dome, the worn chair of state, the tall cane and lower crutch-stick, tell of some ancient dame of great importance who once occupied a place in the mansion. Thence you proceed to a dim bedroom, where in a niche rises a crimson velvet couch, covered with a rich but faded coverlet. The chimney-piece is covered with grotesque shapes in china, and every piece of furniture speaks of times and fashions long gone by.

But there are more rooms, strange and awful looking. Such are two filled with tapestry and silver ornaments, where a dais once divided a portion from the further end. The smaller of these has a recess at one extremity opposite the deep window. Close to this recess a secret door can be opened, which leads to a private staircase through a small, dark, dismal closet lighted only when the door is open. A flight goes upward and another downwards, and so narrow is the passage that care must be taken that you do not fall down the ladder. This suite of rooms leads across this passage to another, once a splendid bed-room, with a boudoir attached. The bed is of yellow satin, embroidered with silver, and at its foot, against the wall, is placed in a slanting direction a very large mirror, in a frame of different colored woods inlaid in the most delicate patterns with jasmine wreaths and leaves of all kinds. A table of the same beautiful workmanship is beneath it; but from its position the whole person is reflected in the clear face of the mirror, as well as all the contents of the room. The dressing-room is very rich; several windows open from it and it is more cheerful than most of its fellows, yet it has, like them, no lively or pleasant reputation, for the whole of this range is said to be haunted, and no one would be prudent to choose this part of the mansion as an abode.

In one of the rooms filled with choice miniatures by ancient masters, among a large collection of singular and beautiful pictures are two which rivet the attention and create a painful interest. One is the full length figure of a female, generally called "The Long Nun." She is tall, with a grave, stern and sad expression of countenance; is dressed in a white coif close over her forehead, has a violet-colored robe of very dark hue, edged with white, and wears over her head, falling in folds over her whole figure, a crimson veil; in one hand she holds a triple crown, and with the other she draws her veil over her.

There is a sinister character in her face which seems to tell of secret crime yet unatoned. The other picture represents a very beautiful woman with her breast and shoulders exposed, her hair flowing wildly and her dress in disorder. She wears a dress of rich white satin, fastened by a sash of amber color. Her lovely but singular countenance expresses despair, which her action too plainly shows, for she is just about to pierce her bosom with a a long, sharp dagger, which she holds in her hand. This picture is called "Lucretia;" it is not, however, the portrait of the injured matron of old. The story of these two pictures is as follows: James I, King of England, one of the weakest, meanest, and most uninteresting princes that ever filled a throne, had as is well known, a son whose virtues and accomplishments were a singular contrast to his father's unpleasing qualities. There was nothing in common between them, and consequently no sympathy existed in their minds. Prince Henry was an admirer and firm friend of the gallant and unfortunate Raleigh, and his father's harshness to that great man chafed and distressed him beyond measure. He was accustomed, when speaking of Raleigh's imprisonment, to say: "Sure no king but my father would keep such a bird in a cage!"

The hard fate of the innocent and ill-fated Arabella Stuart, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, shocked his feeling mind, and often, though vainly, did he plead her cause to the jealous King. There was scarcely an act of James' life which did not tend to irritate and annoy the prince, who held in abhorrence and contempt the very means which his father esteemed as the wisest to gain his ends. Anxious to remove from his presence a rival whom he felt was daily becoming too powerful; jealous of the praise and affection which the prince was sure to command, James, under an appearance of liberality, concealed his real feelings and bestowing large sums and unlimited freedom to his son, hoped that the facilities he thus possessed would lead him into dissipation and extravagance and make him commit imprudences which would alienate him from the hearts of his subjects. He was, however, mistaken. Prince Henry's inclinations were all noble and dignified, and no grovelling in his heart. Generous, brave, resolute and virtuous, the use he made of his great fortune was worthy of his birth and expectations, and every day he became more justly loved and honored.

It was at this period that the favorite Carr was in the height of his career, and, in proportion as young Henry was adored was the unworthy minion despised and hated. All the mean servility put in practice by Carr to attract the prince had failed; haughty contempt and silent scorn were all that he gained from him. He strove to soften and deceive, and, failing in this, he determined to be revenged. He knew too well how little affection was in the father's heart towards his son, and he lost no opportunity to insinuate the dangers which might arise from the popular love so evidently his own. James listened with terror to his words, and from continually dwelling on the imaginary fears he conjured up, at length came to regard his son as a certain enemy of whom it was his duty and policy to rid himself. To Carr alone did he venture to speak on the subject; for he found the Prince so universally beloved and respected that none even of his most devoted courtiers were likely to agree to anything against him. Not a day passed in which they did not indulge in mysterious conversations together, during which hints were given and taken, surmises thrown out and received, and plans suggested inimical to the most unsuspicious and amiable of beings. The gloomy but magnificent mansion lately described be-longed at that period to a Catholic gentleman named Vavasour whose fortunes were so much impaired that it was known he entertained thoughts of parting with his estates, and it was imagined he would leave the kingdom and retire to Italy in consequence of his depression of spirits on account of family misfortunes. The Prince had on more than one occasion expressed a desire to become possessed of this domain on the Thames, and the King had lately entered into negotiations with the proprietor respecting the purchase, which concluded in Mr. Vavasour's resiguing to him his right and preparing to leave the country. All his preparations were actively going on, and there were but a few days now remaining before his departure, when one morning before he received a visit from a stranger, who sent him a message, accompanied by a token which, when he saw it, appeared to cause him great uneasiness. The token was a jewelled heart, surrounded by a triple crown, the whole enclosed in a small morocco box, carefully enveloped. As he looked at the jewel Mr. Vavasour's countenance became very pale, but he ordered the messenger to be admitted without delay.

The stranger was a tall, dark man, with peculiar features, which bespoke him to be a native of Italy. His dress was semi-monastic, but was half disguised by a large cloak he wore. He stood before his host without uttering a word, apparently waiting for him to begin the conversation. "There is then," said Mr. Vavasour, with a sigh, "more to be done yet. I hoped that my agency would not be further required."

"Before you quit this house you are," said his guest, in an unmoved tone, "desired to give up to me the keys of the secret chambers, and to make no inquiries as to the reason of the demand."

"I cannot gainsay the order," replied Mr. Vavasour; "take therefore, these keys, and may they be used to no bad end. I had hoped to be in the future exempt from affording assistance, unfortunate as I was in our great attempt."

"It is not enough," said the stranger "another sacrifice is demanded."

What more passed between them is unknown; but this conversation was overheard by the servant who admitted the stranger. As they retired into an inner room he could hear no more, but was struck with surprise at the words which had reached him. This man remained in the House after Mr. Vavasour left it and after-events brought that interview to the memory of the servant, although it served but little to elucidate the mysteries which ensued.

King James having bought the mansion presented it to the Prince. A magnificent fete was given by James on the occasion, and Prince Henry and his beloved and beautiful sister Elizabeth enjoyed their rambles in the shaded walks and roamed over the splendidly furnished apartments with infinite pleasures. The Princess was her brother's guest for a time, and the suite of rooms appropriated to her were peculiarly tasteful and elegant. They have been already described, together with the looking-glass, then a rarity, which adorned the bedroom. But after the first few nights of the Princess's occupation of these apartments, her brother was pained to observe that the roses on her cheeks were pale and her eyes wandering and uneasy.

"I fear," said he, "that the air does not agree with my sister. Tell me, Elizabeth, does anything disturb you?"

"Henry," replied she, faintly smiling, you will think it strange that much as I enjoy this charming place, I am indeed ill at ease in it, for I never sleep. In vain I close my eyes; the moment I do so strange visions pass before them, and a frightful pageant seems presented to my view. I start up and endeavor to banish the impression, but as often as I do so my sight is always directed towards the looking glass at the foot of my bed and there I see with my waking eyes a sort of a picture of all I seemed to behold before, though I can in fact define nothing. This appears folly, but I have in vain endeavored to convince myself it is imagination. I have been weak enough to day to order a curtain to be placed before the glass, that I may no longer be thus annoyed."

"This is singular," said the Prince musing. "I am little less distressed than yourself. Night after night, just as I am falling into sleep, it seems to me that a door in the pannelling of my chamber opens; a figure glides forth, a tall, spare woman in a nun's habit, who comes to the foot of my bed and gazes at me. She remains there for some time and at length seems to disappear. This has happened from the first time I slept here and is inexplicable."

The brother and sister then daily compared notes every morning and found no alterations in the occurrences which they had to recount. At length they began to weary of the constant disturbances to which their nights were exposed, and determined to leave the mansion. The Princess did so first, and Henry's departure was fixed for the third day after hers, but on the morning of that day, when his attendants entered his chamber, the Prince was found dead in his bed. Horror and consternation took possession not only of the house but of the whole nation. The sudden blow was felt from the highest to the lowest, and a general wail was heard throughout England for the loss of the best and most beloved prince that had ever promised blessings to his expectant country. For many years the mansion remained uninhabited. Nothing was removed—all was left in the same state as when the brother and sister first visited it; but gloom had now succeeded to gayety, and those who formerly used to look up at its windows in the hope of catching a glimpse of a gay regal party then on the terraces, now hurried past the walls without looking towards them, but shuddered as they approached and whispered of strange doubts and misgivings.

The house at length was occupied by new tenants, no other than the Earl of Somerset and his infamous Countess. But a great change had now come over the destinies of the favorite. A convicted murderer, condemned, hated, shunned and abhorred, he owed to the fears or mercy of his master the retreat where he and the wicked companion of his crimes might hide their heads from the popular indignation after the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Here they lived in separate parts of the house, having no communication with each other and never meeting, each a prey to horror and despair. In this house they are both said to have died, and popular report has long fixed in the minds of all the neighborhood the belief that their unquiet spirits still walk through the deserted rooms. The shade of the Countess glides along the dark passages which lead between the chambers and has been seen to pause before the long mirror in the blue room and arrange her hair and dress, as she was wont to do in the days of her living vanity, but as she stands a change comes over her figure, and when she steps from the apartment she appears in a habit almost conventual, dressed, in fact, exactly like the picture which is called "The Long Nun," and which is shown to strangers who visit this glade from curiosity.

Tradition says that the Countess, finding herself deserted by all the world and held up as a mark of scorn and abhorrence, hated and contemned by her husband and a prey to remorse and horror, endeavored to put an end to her own life by stabbing herself at the feet of her partner in crime. The scene of the attempt was said to be the small room in which is a dark recess, still showing, where, on a velvet chair, the miserable and half crazed favorite of King James was accustomed to sit for hours in moody solitude. One day the guilty woman, for whom he had covered himself with infamy, rushed into his retreat with her dagger drawn with frantic gestures, and, after bitterly reproaching him as the cause of all her crimes and uttering fearful execrations, stabbed herself and fell weltering in her blood. They had not met before for years, and this meeting was to be their last. She was not, however, dead, and, Carr, assisted by a confidant, the only person he allowed to approach him, and who was no other than the man who had sought the interview with Vavasour when King James bought the mansion, bore the body down the back staircase—the same dark and narrow outlet which leads from the closet which has been described, to a dungeon below the moat which surrounded the house. Her groans were heard by the domestics, who afterwards spread the tale, and those very groans may still be heard in the same place. It was supposed that she recovered and was taken away to Sion, then a convent, as she never afterwards was seen in that mansion alive.

How the picture came to be printed, or by what hand, remains a mystery. One is supposed to represent her in the act of stabbing herself, the other after the act.

Since that time steamboats, filled with gay parties and bands of music, are constantly passing by the foot of the lawns and meadows leading up to this mysterious house, which lies concealed at a little distance from the river; but none ever pause here. The place has an evil reputation; and, though its gloomy appearance generally attracts attention, it is always with a shudder that it is looked upon; and if you ask a boatman its name he either pretends ignorance or replies that it is the haunted house where the Long Nun walks.

An Evening with Victor Hugo.

It was Victor Hugo's reception evening, and as soon as he had finished his coffee we all passed into the salon, where the people soon began to arrive, including many distinguished literary men and artists. Among others, came two tall, graceful young ladies, evidently dear friends of the family, whom Victor Hugo received very graciously, pressing their hands to his lips.

Now Victor Hugo is not, and never was, lacking in gallantry; but he is pure. He never stained his pages by allusions a girl or a woman would blush to read, and of how few French writers could you say that! What good angel stood by his side! No matter; he was never licentious, that is enough. Open him anywhere, you feel there is no sort of taint about him; only (we must confess) a certain constrained or overstrained way of writing about love which has made it bud and develop into the most extraordinary stock of flowers and leaves that ever love bore. The conduct of his lovers reminds one of dust adoring ashes, one star paying court to another, metaphysics wooing poetry, a professor in Greek or Hebrew kneeling to a village spinster, or the male and female figures in a sculptor's studio becoming enamored of each other in the night-time when the sculptor is asleep, but it suggests nothing of love such as we know it or dream of it ourselves.

Mme. D——, who in the absence of Mme. Hugo, presided that evening, desiring, I know, to see all her guests at ease and let no one lack for entertainment, came and sat down by my side. She mentioned the names of a number of Americans she had met, and quoted the saying of Charles Hugo, "An agreeable American is equivalent to two delightful Englishmen," so laughingly and with such a look, I was afraid she didn't think it could be true.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 27, 1877.

As no mails have been received since Wednesday, owing to the Strike, we can give no news later than Wednesday night. The telegraph company has ordered that telegrams be kept private, so that there is no news from that source either. Latest indications are that law and order is being restored, and the trouble will be over in a few days.

OUR MILITIA.

At a heavy expense to the people, a militia organization of 10,000 has been kept in existence in this State for some years. They made a nice show (*on paper*) and were handy for Fourth of July celebrations, and the Centennial Exhibition. But recent events have shown that they are utterly incompetent to quell domestic violence. With a few exceptions the officers were incompetent, and the men cowardly, or else open sympathizers with the mob. Men, women and children were unnecessarily shot down, and thus kindled the fires of revolt, and in other instances where firmness was needed, whole companies took to their heels, leaving their arms in the hands of the rioters without firing a shot or fixing a bayonet.

It is not the fault of the law. That was carefully prepared by Gov. Hartranft and contains all that is necessary for a model organization. The principal evil is that the Republicans have made it a *political* organization and a rendezvous for political hacks. The men are not taken from among veterans who could be relied on in any emergency, but from an inxperienced or objectionable class. Of course there are honorable exceptions, but they are rare. The *law* needs no revision, but the organization does.

THE BANK ROBBERY TRIAL.

Some time ago a bank at Northampton, Massachusetts, was robbed of a large amount of money and securities. The robbers got into the house of the cashier, Mr. Whittlesy, and after binding him and his wife they forced him to give up the keys and to disclose the working of the combination lock on the vault. Subsequently, two men, named Scott and Dunlap were arrested for the theft, and are now on trial for the crime. The principal witness against them is William F. Edson who claims to have been an accomplice and who has given full particulars of the planning and execution of the daring scheme, on the witness stand.

Mrs. Whittlesy thinks she identifies the two men as the men who bound her, though both men were masked. Edson was at one time in the employ of a safe manufacturing company and is an expert in locks. At the time he was so employed he was engaged in plotting different bank robberies, though his employers had perfect confidence in him. He testifies that Scott and Dunlap entered into a company with him to rob an Elmira bank. The defense is an alibi, and that Edson has sworn as he has against the prisoners on account of a grudge he has towards them. It is not denied that the parties were old cronies. Great excitement has prevailed in Northampton ever since the trial began. It will probably close this week.

SAVING FUND FINES.

The following opinion as to the manner of charging fines by the several Saving Fund Associations of this county has just been filed by Judge Elwell.

The case was a *scire facias* on a mortgage to which an affidavit of defence was filed. The plaintiff association claimed to be entitled to fines for non-payment of dues and interest for six months previous to bringing the suit which was November 1876, and afterwards until April 1877, when the defendant's securities were forfeited; and also to fines charged at the rate of ten cents on each dollar of dues and interest for every month in arrears. Defendant claimed that plaintiff could not collect more than one fine on each dollar in arrears, nor for a longer period than six months. The facts were submitted in a case stated.

CASE STATED.
Opinion of the Court.

The fifth article of the charter of the Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association provides that "For every dollar of dues or interest which shareholders neglect or refuse to pay, they shall pay a fine of ten cents for each month in arrears." Now, as the unpaid dollar of the first month is in arrears for the second month, the language of the charter allows the imposition of a fine for the non-payment of the second and succeding months. Building Association vs. George, 3 Weekly Notes 239.

Where there is power to impose fines and the rules imposing them are clearly expressed, the Courts will allow them to be enforced, if not unreasonable. In the case referred to in *Building Association Journal* for June 1875, the by law was "will be subject to a fine of three pence per share for the first month, and every succeeding month three pence per share additional on such repayments." This was construed to mean one fine of three pence on each share. This is different from a provision for a fine on every dollar for each month in arrears.

The only question then is, whether such a fine is unreasonable. If it were unlimited in point of time I think it would be, as it would then amount to a forfeiture far exceeding the debt itself. But where prompt payment is actually necessary to the success of the corporation, and delay is unjust to the other members who pay according to their agreement, the provision for imposing a fine monthly for six months or until the whole sum becomes due and payable by reason of default, is not so unreasonable and grievous as to render it void.

But after failure to pay interest and dues for six months, the charter imposes another and different penalty to-wit: that the whole debt shall become due and payable. There are after that time no monthly dues and no fines can be charged for non-payment. The Association must pursue its remedy for collection by legal process and must be content with legal interest. For the purpose of recovering both interest, and fines on interest and payments, the association cannot neglect to pursue the remedy which the by law and the contract of the party debtor has placed in its hands.

The Board of Pardons refused to entertain the Beamish case at their meeting last week. The next meeting of the Board will be on the first week in Sept., and will be the earliest time at which application can now be made for pardon.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The strike on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, announced in our last issue has assumed alarming proportions. Our space does not permit us to give details but we present our readers a summary of facts to the date of our issue.

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

The strikes on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extended yesterday along the line to Chicago. The United States troops sent from Washington and Baltimore arrived at Martinsburg early in the morning, and barracked in one of the round-houses. During the afternoon and night several trains were moved from Martinsburg under protection of the military, and it was expected that all could be moved from that point to-day. In the afternoon, the telegraph wires west of the town were cut by the strikers, and the officials of Ohio division called upon the Governor of Ohio for troops. Several of the ringleaders at Martinsburg were arrested in the afternoon, which had a subduing effect on their followers. Elsewhere, the strikers seem to have been still masters of the situation.

The freight train men on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad also struck yesterday, against an order of the Company increasing the number of cars in their trains. The strikers prevented the moving of freight at Pittsburg, and before evening there were eighteen trains without crews to run them. At a meeting of the strikers, in which the engineers participated was held last night, and it was determined to stand firm.

The Central Council of the Labor League of the United States met in Washington yesterday, and adopted resolutions in reference to the prevailing depression of labor, and the evils likely to result therefrom. The resolutions advise coolness and moderation, and warn members of the Order as well as working men in general, "to beware of emissaries who go around inciting to strikes and violence, which injure labor generally, and result in the conviction and punishment of the participants therein;" they also declare that "mob violence and riot lean only to anarchy and the final destruction of human liberty, and it is better to submit to any sort of despotism for the time being than to have no government at all." A mass meeting of the Labor League of the District of Columbia will be held next week to endorse these resolutions.

SATURDAY, JULY 21.

On the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains began to move yesterday morning at Martinsburg, under military protection, and by eleven o'clock thirteen had started—seven west and six east. The train sent to Keyser on Thursday night with a lieutenant and thirteen soldiers was stoned at Sir John's Run, but no one was injured. Yesterday afternoon two companies of troops were sent to the latter place. The firemen of some of the freight trains arriving at Keyser, Cumberland were taken off by the strikers: The trouble at Cumberland was such that the Fifth Regiment was ordered there from Baltimore. Governor Carroll issued a proclamation in the afternoon, commanding the rioters along the the line of the railroad to disperse. In Ohio, the passage of trains was stopped at Newark, and, the cival authoritics being powerless, the Governor of Ohio issued a proclamation against the strikers, and ordered four military companies to the scene.

The strike on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad continued yesterday, and the firemen on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road joined it in the afternoon. Over a thousand loaded freight and cattle cars accumulated at Pittsburg, and the strikers are very threatening in their conduct. The Sheriff of Alleghany being unable to preserve the peace, General Pearson was ordered to call out the three regiments in Pittsburg, but he was unable to collect the men in sufficient force. The Governor, therefore, issued a proclamation, and called out the entire First Division of the Militia. Two Gatling guns and a quantity of ammunition were sent from Harrisburg to Pittsburg last night.

The hands on the western division of the Erie Railway, at Hornellsville, struck yesterday morning, and all passenger as well as freight trains were abandoned, except those on the Niagara Falls branch.

To-night all the interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad strike centres in Baltimore and Cumberland, Maryland. Governor Carroll came to Baltimore this morning, and was assured of the grave state of affairs at Cumberland, where a mob had assembled and used abusive language towards two companies of United States troops, commanded by Captain Litchfield, who remained in the cars. The troops had not been called to operate in Maryland, and were merely en route to Keyser, West Virginia, where it was expected they would be needed to quell an insurrection in that State. In Baltimore Governor Carroll was satisfied of the need of prompt action to preserve the peace of Maryland. He ascertained that the situation was very threatening at Cumberland, and did not believe the local authorities could preserve order. He therefore issued a proclamation, calling on all citizens of Maryland to abstain from acts of lawlessness and to aid the lawful authorities in the maintenance of peace and order. The Governor then gave orders that the Fifth Regiment (Maryland National Guard) should proceed at 9 o'clock, under command of Brigadier General James R. Herbert, to embark for Cumberland, and that the Sixth Regiment, Colonel C. Peters, should be held in readiness for orders. The commands had been notified on Wednesday that there might be need for their services, and the signal for assemblage at their armories was the City Hall alarm bell striking 1-5-1.

THE ALARM SOUNDED.

This alarm was sounded at 6:30 P. M., and, with the soldiers, it drew to the vicinity of the armories immense crowds of men, many of them with dinner-buckets in hand coming from their work. The crowd was especially large at the Sixth Regiment armory, which is on the corner of Front and Fayette streets, opposite the shot tower. The Sixth Regiment is composed largely of workingmen. The crowd jeered and stoned the soldiers. Cheers were given for the strikers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, developing a great sympathy among the crowd, which grew greater every minute. Stones were thrown at the armory and nearly all the windows were broken. Finally, at about 8 o'clock, three companies of the regiment, numbering 120 men under Captain Tupper, of Company B, attempted to move out of the armory and were stoned in the vestibule by the crowd pressing over the sidewalks. The column staggered and fell back, unwilling to use their breech-loaders or bayonets, which were fixed. Finally, the column issued forth again, and were again greeted with a shower of cobble-stones from the pavement, which had been torn up in front of the armory.

THE SOLDIERS FIRE.

The soldiers fired on the mob and the first volley killed one man outright. Two other volleys were fired and the crowd scattered. One company went by way of Fayette street and the others by Front street to Baltimore street. The latter were followed by a crowd using stones, and the attack continued on Baltimore street, all the way up on the road to the Camden depot. The militia marched without music, at a very rapid pace, turning to fire right and left as they were assaulted with stones. Ten persons were left dead or wounded on Baltimore street, several of them being newsboys, who had been crying the afternoon papers. Of course the street was quickly cleared and the militia passed on to the depot, where they were to join the Fifth Regiment from their up-town armory.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Seven men are known to be killed and eight wounded, some of them mortally. The dead and the dying were taken into convenient saloons and drug stores, the floors of which look like butcher pens. At a saloon corner of Holiday and Baltimore streets a dead boy, with his skull crushed in, a dead man, with his bowels torn out by a ball, and another dying of wound in the neck, lay on the floor. Similar scenes characterized other localities on the route. At Camden Depot an immense mob was congregated, and the Fifth Regiment found it difficult to make the way clear. The crowd, pressing upon them, tore the muskets from many of the men, but there was no firing.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

The greatest excitement and indignation prevails in the city. The troop train for Cumberland, which was expected to leave at 9 o'clock, could not leave, as it was reported that the tracks between Baltimore and the Relay House were torn up in several places. No evening trains due could get in. It was evident, too, that there is now as much use for troops in Baltimore as anywhere else in the State. The strikers and sympathizers here held a large general meeting to-day privately, but it is not believed this meeting had anything to do with the emeute, which was sudden, unexpected and apparently spontaneous.

MONDAY, JULY 23.
Saturday at Pittsburg.

The situation in Pittsburg on Saturday morning was extremely critical. The Allegheny county troops and those from Philadelphia were on duty, including infantry, artillery and cavalry. The strikers, however, expressed the greatest contempt for the military, and mingled freely among them. From the Union Depot to Twenty-eighth street the streets and avenues were all picketed, and every suspicious individual was stopped. Judge Ewing, of the Common Pleas Court, early in the morning issued warrants for the arrest of the principal strikers, and Sheriff Fife attempted to secure a posse of one hundred men to execute them, but could only obtain eighteen, most of whom were the regular deputies. Preparations for a conflict were begun about six o'clock, and at that time the military, with Gatling guns and field-pieces were being concentrated, and the strikers reinforced by miners from Wilkinsburg and idle workmen in the east end. More than half the men engaged in the obstruction of the tracks have no connection with the railroad, and all the late accessions are from a non-railroaders.

The city was in a feverish state of excitement and the streets thronged. At 3:40 o'clock the First Brigade of Philadelphia, under General Brinton, and headed by Superintendent Pitcairn, left the Union Depot for the scene of disturbance at the Twenty-eighth street crossing, marching out along the track and preceded by the Sheriff and his posse. Anticipating failure in the effort to disperse the strikers, the Sheriff, accompanied by some fifteen deputies, expected to attempt the arrests and then call upon the military for the required assistance. The party arrived at Twenty-eighth street shortly before 5 o'clock.

When the line reached the depot they immediately cleared the crossing amid the jeers and hootings of the strikers, who widely scattered through the great crowd, there being not less than 5,000 people present. Consultation was then held by the officers in command with Superintendent Pitcairn and the Sheriff, after which the latter proceeded to read the riot act. Having warrants for the arrest of fifteen of the ringleaders he proceeded to make an arrest. The particular man for whom the warrant was issued approached, waved his hat, and calling to the crowd and the strikers, said, "Give them hell." Immediately a shower of boulders was hurled into the troops and one revolver shot fired into the ranks. General Brinton then ordered his men to fire, and the word went along the line from platoon to platoon until the left of the line was reached, and then the firing was repeated several times. The crowd fled in dismay and hid wherever it was possible. Immediately after the firing crowds of excited people sprang up from all directions, and the imprecations against the Philadelphia troops, who were blamed by the strikers and the mob as being responsible for the trouble, were very threatening. These remarks were interspersed with loud and bitter threats that the company's shops, depots and buildings should be laid in ashes.

Sixteen persons were killed and thirty or forty wounded. The shooting exasperated the strikers intensely, and at 10 o'clock the city was in possession of a howling mob. The gun stores and cutlery shops were forced open and gutted of their contents, arming thousands of men who had sworn vengeance against the military.

THE TROOPS BESIEGED.

The troops retired after the shooting to the round house, where they were besieged by the mob. The cars standing on the track outside the depot containing oil were set on fire, and at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the tracks for the distance of a quarter of a mile were one sheet of flame, the intention being to burn the military out of the round house. The firemen were not allowed to use their engines. A number of the citizens went to the Philadelphia soldiers, who were intrenched in the Pennsylvania round house, and begged them to leave the city, as a general massacre was feared. They were unable to do so on account of the surrounding mob, and three of the soldiers who attempted to slip out singly were shot and instantly killed. Two citizens were shot down on Liberty street, and it was reported that Sheriff Fife was killed and General Pearson mortally wounded. The rioters also captured three pieces of ordnance from Knap's battery. This was the condition of affairs at the close of Saturday night's and Sunday morning's reports.

ON THE ROAD.

At Altoona at 5 o'clock a train of soldiers arrived, en route for Pittsburg, when the strikers congregated on the railroad and attempted to keep it from starting, but the train got off, and while it was moving out the strikers threw stones and fired a number of shots at it. Several soldiers returned the fire, but no one was hurt. After the train left the rioters dispersed along the railroad in squads and since then everything has been quiet.

Governor Hartranft sent the following dispatches:

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 20.
Gen. J. W. Latta:

Order promptly all the troops necessary to support the Sheriffs in protecting moving trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Go to Pittsburg and keep a supervision of all troops ordered out. Let me know the situation.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

LARAMIE CITY, W. T., July 20.
To Gen. J. W. Latta and C. N. Farr:

Save nothing to protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and laws of the State, in accordance with the policy heretofore adopted.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

The situation yesterday remained grave. Although in some localities order was restored, a mob spirit prevailed in others, and there was an extension of the strikes. The Government at Washington is prepared to use decided measures for the suppression of disorder.

In this State, matters were greatly improved at Pittsburg, where quiet prevailed during the day and last night, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Veterans doing patrol duty. The rioters at Twenty-eighth street surrendered their guns, including the three pieces of artillery taken by them on Saturday. The officers of the Fort Wayne road informed the strikers that there would be no compromise, and it is stated that, on learning this even the hands on the passenger trains quitted work. The Philadelphia militia men, or a portion of them, started east, and 23 members of the First and Second Regiments were captured west of Harrisburg by a body of several hundred strikers, who, however, treated them well. Captain Snowden and thirty-two of the City Troop were "found a mile outside" Harrisburg, and conducted by their friends to the State Arsenal. In Reading, yesterday afternoon, another deplorable riot occurred. Four companies of the Fourth Regiment, being stoned by some strikers in the deep cut, fired indiscriminately at the crowd of citizens and police in the streets, killing five and wounding over twenty. Two of the wounded have died. Last night the mob seized the guns in the armory of the Reading Rifles, and also the weapons in a gun store, and tore up the railroad tracks. At Wilkesbarre the Lehigh Valley Railroad employees were expected to strike last night, and it was believe the miners would join them. The iron workers and others employed in the manufactories at McKeesport struck yesterday. There was a slight "demonstration" in West Philadelphia yesterday, involving the burning of several coal oil cars. Governor Hartranft having asked for Federal troops to preserve the peace in this Commonwealth, all the available force at the disposal of the Government has been ordered here, and the President of the United States has issued a proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse.

In New York, the Central and Hudson River Railroad men held meetings at Albany and Syracuse, and resolved to strike this morning unless the reduction in their wages was rescinded. The Northern Central Railroad employees at Elmira, 200 in number, struck in the morning. Travel between Rochester and Buffalo is entirely stopped, and there was rioting in Buffalo during the day. A public meeting of citizens called by the Mayor of that city last night, in the interest of order, was captured by the strikers and their friends, and nothing was accomplished. Governor Robinson has issued a proclamation and ordered all the State militia to prepare for active service.

In Ohio, the railroad strikers in Columbus compelled the employees in the rolling mill and a number of other manufactories to quit work. A similar course was pursued at Zanesville. Freight traffic on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads is suspended.

In Indiana, there were strikes on the Vandalia and the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroads. The machine shops at Terre Haute were closed and the fires put out.

In Missouri, the strike on the Eastern roads, centering at St. Louis, went into effect at midnight on Sunday night. The employees of the Transit Company also struck.

In West Virginia, the Adams Express car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was stopped near Wheeling yesterday, the strikers saying they would allow only "strictly" passenger and mail trains to pass. The men employed in the railroad company's shops in Wheeling were compelled to quit work.

In Illinois, the effect of the disturbance is felt in Chicago, no freight trains having been sent East from that city yesterday.

Some of the firemen and brakemen on the Canada Southern Railroad, at Detroit, struck yesterday.

A reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of all the employees of the Central Pacific Railroad Company went into effect on the 1st of June. It is now announced that the old rates of wages have been restored, and will hereafter be paid in silver.

A telegram from Cheyenne states that the employees of the Union Pacific Railroad have been notified by the General Superintendent that the order of the President reducing their wages on July 1st has been rescinded. This will prevent a strike on that road.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

Telegrams received up to the time of going to press this morning show that the strike has extended to the New York Central and Hudson River, Morris and Essex, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, and Lehigh and Susquehanna railroads. Notice is given of a strike on the New Jersey Central to-day. The Philadelphia and Erie train men at Sunbury struck on Monday night and compelled the shop men to strike yesterday. The employees of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Sedalia, Mo., struck yesterday morning. Almost everywhere yesterday the aspect of affairs was improved. In this State, quiet prevailed in Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and nothing serious occurred in Reading, though the strikers remained masters of the situation there. Passenger trains ran West as well as to Washington on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The strikers on the New York Central road, following the example of some of their brethren in the West detailed men to guard the railroad property from tramps, and disclaimed any connection with the Communistic element. The strike has become general at Chicago.

A general suspension of coal mining took place in the Schuylkill region yesterday. The mines are blocked up with cars, owing to the trouble at Reading. It is understood that the employees of the Bethlehem Iron Company only await a signal of the Lehigh Valley Railroad men to strike.

The butchers in the extensive abattoir at Jersey City announce that they will strike to-day.

A gang of colored laborers on the sewers in Louisville stopped work yesterday, and marched through the streets compelling others, including some whites to quit work also. The Mayor finally issued a proclamation calling on them to disperse.

There were riotous demonstrations in San Francisco against the Chinese on Monday night. A mob of several hundred attacked the Chinese quarters and burned one of the houses, but were finally driven off by the police, after throwing stones at the latter.

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad company has rescinded its order for a reduction of wages.

CATAWISSA, PA.—At a meeting of the citizens of Catawissa, held at Masonic Hall this afternoon, it was resolved that all lawlessness, anarchy and turbulence now pervading our State be emphatically denounced and condemned and a military company be immediately formed for the protection of life and property, whereupon seventy-five names were at once enrolled.

AFFAIRS AT DANVILLE.

The decision of the borough council at the special meeting last night, that work would be furnished the disaffected men at the rate of eighty cents a day, for two days of the week, was not accepted by the men. They claim that $1.60 per week is not sufficient to keep themselves and families from starving. Contrary to all hope and expectation the mob reorganized this morning, and several inflammatory speeches were made. About noon the mob made descent on a building in which it was supposed arms belonging to a disbanded military organization were stored, but succeeded in securing only two or three old muskets. Some one started the report that the arms were stored in the third story of the Baldy building, corner of Mill and Northumberland streets, for which place the excited mob rushed, followed by boys and women, while the alarmed citizens fully aroused to the sense of their peril, looked on vainly endeavoring to decide upon some plan by which the danger could be averted. Arriving at the entrance leading to the third story of the Baldy building, the mob was met and refused admission by police officers King and Elphin, and ex-Senator Chalfant, editor of the *Intelligencer*, whose office is in the second floor of the building. Threats were made that unless admission was granted blood would be spilt, to which the three gentlemen responded with commendable courage "that an entrance could only be effected over their dead bodies." The determined manner of the gentlemen awed the crowd, which soon dispersed and congregated in crowds of fifteen or twenty at different street corners. No further demonstrations have been made, although the excitement is still intense. The council meets again this evening, and if their action is not favorable it is expected that stirring scenes will be witnessed in Danville.

THE LATEST REPORT.

DANVILLE, July 24.—10:40 p. m.—The borough council did not hold a meeting as was intended. The chief burgess had a number of special police sworn in to prevent, as far as possible, any damage that might occur by fire during the night. The swearing in of the police was done with closed doors. Everything quiet at this hour.

HOW IT WORKS.

At last one Federal official has been found who loves his party more than he loves office. His name is Jones. He has been postmaster at Newdlum, Oregon, for sixteen years, and here is what he said, according to Don Piatt's Capital of Sunday:

NEWDLUM, O., July 1, 1877.

Mr. P. M. Genl. Key and Tyner:

I rec'd the Prest't's order concerning being P. M. I consider this very small bizziness; but you want my office and you don't want my jaw. Now I have been P. M. here nigh on to 16 year, and in all that time I ain't maid my solt. Newdlum is a town without much pop., and that pop, is of the ignorest sort. They don't reod nor rite woth a cuss, and half the time when the male come chased in ahead of the time by Injuns and other wild varmints they are no letters and no papers, only dry goods—sich as whiskey and tobacco. That don't pay. But Newdlum is hell on votin, and every year I get orders from the State Central Committee to fetch doun the polls with so many votes, and you bet I do, for I get *pade* for that. So you con take your damed old office and wipe yourhead with. for *theyr* not another cuss in this neck of woods that can read or rite worth a dam, and wouldn't have it if he could. Agin, I'm ordered to be in my offis during bizness hours, and I could do that and starve I spose. True, I cood keep the offis in my hat, and be in it most of the time, if there was anything to put in it, but ther ain't. Hoping this may meet with your aprobacion and find you and yur family well, I remane, yours trooly,

SENECA JONES.

At latest accounts Jones was the only postmaster who had sent in his resignation.

Hon. William McClelland, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says the Pittsburg *Post*, reports the organization of the party throughout the State as faverable to a full vote this fall. The signs of the times indicate that it will not be an off year so far as Democrats are concerned, but that they properly appreciate the necessity for rescuing the State from the hands of rapacious politicians and remorseless Rings.

Statement of Aggregate of Valuation and Taxes for 1877 in Columbia County, as returned by the several Assessors.

Collector's name.	Townships.	No. Taxables.	No. dogs.	No. Militia.	Real estate exempt from valuation.	Value of seated land.	Value of unseated land.	Money at interest.	Furniture above $300.	Horses, Mares, Geldings & Mules above 4 years old.	Gross actual value.	Cattle above 4 years old.	Gross actual value.	Public Loans.	Pleasure Carriages. No.	Pleasure Carriages. Value.	Trades, occupations and professions.	Aggregate value taxable for county purposes.	Watches, 1st class.	Watches, 2d class.	Watches, 3d class.	County Tax.	Jail Tax.	State Tax.
Rhoads, Frank	1. Beaver	385	215	168	1,800	99,870	19927	1200		180	8255	198	1980		11	335	18,925	133,765	1			618 55	247 53	8 09
Hurleman, Geo. W.	2. Benton	292	98	103	5,600	159,745	960			245	8635	284	2900		10	750	10,660	175,690				878 30	351 38	11 49
Traugh, Henry	3. Berwick	378	40	180	19,200	180,205		6250	1500	76	4295	43	435		31	1635	44,97	229,590	10	2		197 44	479 04	51 16
Casey, Jno. B.	4. Bloom	896	191	384	203,560	680,890		22000	5400	986	17310	147	1470		65	5965	96,980	929,615	17	20	17	4146 52	1659 23	175 15
Croup, A. B	5. Briarcreek	299	153	93	2,275	201,000	3825			90	11060	266	2660		36	1690	9,980	229,615				1120 59	479 49	76 39
Kiefer, John	6. Catawissa	493	164	270	4,400	289,985	2984	8800	1100	159	7370	165	1650		50	2355	58,190	348,890	2	9	16	1742 78	697 56	170 69
Welch, David	7. Centralia	382	24	125	19,000	110,095	7500			44	188	22	230		14	750	95,225	128,170	2			690 13	276 34	9 80
Shaffer, William	8. Centre	309	163	114	11,150	292,635	912			299	16765	296	3060	280	71	3065	16,085	331,289	3			1658 97	663 65	24 20
Person, Aaron	9. Conyngham	387	16	185	1,700	459,485	43945			127	7418	19	190		1	25	29,185	493,500				2475 26	990 60	35
Robbins, Eli	10. Fishingcreek	398	177	149	2,000	185,345	5281	50		331	14715	392	3920		24	960	16,080	220,950				1104 69	441 90	9 75
Artley, John	11. Franklin	192	79	55	840	99,000	1325	300		193	4695	161	1610		19	1250	4,110	109,965		1	2	549 68	219 93	15 15
Evans, Jacob S.	12. Greenwood	370	171	174	5,950	202,204	1410	350		369	16665	362	3620		48	1460	12,570	235,329		1	4	1176 08	470 67	18 34
Hartman, A. B	13. Hemlock	244	101	97	5,890	179,700	9625			203	7.60	239	2390		25	750	10,580	200,680				1002 83	401 36	7 84
Parks, Wm. L	14. Jackson	160	87	65	950	45,830	2220			122	4500	151	1584		20	475	3,330	55,705				278 20	111 41	4 75
Roun, David	15. Locust	461	284	192	7,650	212,193	2561			411	14640	420	4210		55	1185	12,585	245,613				1227 45	491 29	11 83
Johnson, William	16. Madison	292	148	87	7,900	179,905	1520	1060		325	13400	340	3450		57	2235	6,980	206,970				1034 48	413 93	13 26
Harmony, John	17. Mahy	95	81	31	2,950	109,775	4538	4500		118	6715	129	1400		24	1020	6,570	128,980				644 85	257 96	22 70
Workheiser, Chas.	18. Millin	369	154	101	2,340	174,674	2665	600		320	9745	345	3460	50	79	1790	12,875	201,094	3	1		1004 73	402 18	23 60
Gordner, John N.	19. Montour	173	110	76	1,800	157,770	1975	500		154	6360	134	1340		20	495	10,480	176,775	4	1	1	880 81	352 35	17 60
Kester, Aaron	20. Mt. Pleasant	179	102	79	3,500	106,540	14 9			197	7357	210	2100		27	910	4,150	121,697		1	1	604 79	242 07	10 35
Keller, M. C.	21. Orange	295	202	72	3,430	148,50	1410	4300		213	8805	197	1960		29	890	11,950	175,490	3	3	3	877 31	350 98	28 38
Girton, A. S.	22. Pine	207	104	115	1,125	65,710	2280			168	5160	195	2140		19	425	6,055	79,480				196 94	158 96	8 25
Craig, Geo. F.	23. Roaringcreek	131	82	55	1,700	72,670	9705	7500		142	6575	133	1330		8	270	3,425	91,770				458 68	183 54	22 71
Bachman, S. J.	24. Scott	371	131	198	11,900	228,710	80	1550		223	9080	182	1820		54	1890	30,190	274,30	4	6		1369 93	548 06	31 45
Krotzer, B. F.	25. Sugarloaf	200	122	97	3,100	60,180	4960			158	5620	205	2280				5,570	73,650				367 91	147 30	
		7620	3193	3221	345,410	4,666,771	117296	59180	8000	5121	221092	5178	52465	330	797	31460	465,839	5,505,648	48	45	44	27517 24	11011 26	623 19

*In Conyngham township the amount in the collector's duplicate is only $362.51. The balance, $3,111.60, is paid by the companies, without collector's commission off, direct to the County Treasurer.

The above statement shows the names of the collectors of each of the several districts, and the number of taxables, number of dogs, number returned in assess book as liable to military duty, value of exempt property, value of seated land, value of unseated land, money at interest, household furniture above $300, number of horses and mules and their value, number of cattle and the value, value of public loans and stocks, number of pleasure carriages and the value, value of occupation, total value for county purposes, watches, county tax at 5 mills, jail tax at 2 mills, and State tax.

The tax on dogs is fifty cents each.

The amount of county tax at 5 mills is $11.00 less than the total valuation multiplied by the rate, which is occasioned by dropping the half cent on odd dollars, and on jail tax the loss is three cents.

The unseated land is not included in the total valuation as it is retained in the office for collection, and the loss in that is sixty cents.

From the above figures township auditors can readily ascertain whether township duplicates are properly footed up and tax carried out properly—they having the ratio, and the proper valuation being given here.

Commissioners' Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Attest: Wm. Krickbaum, Clerk.

SILAS W. MCHENRY,
JOHN HERNER,
J. E. SANDS, } Com'rs.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The many who voted for Hayes in the hopes of better times must acknowledge that sales by sheriffs or constables have not decreased. Our own county is a sad illustration of the fact. The following extract from the *Shenandoah Herald*, we republish as an item of general interest to our readers:

ASHLAND, July 18.—The readers of the *Herald* will no doubt be very much surprised when they learn that the First National Bank of Ashland is about going into liquidation. The affairs of this institution have always been managed with signal ability, but like very many of its contemporaries, it must at last succumb to the disjointed condition of the times. For some time past it has been apparent to the officers of the bank, that unless something unforeseen would occur they would have to close up and acknowledge their inability to do business in the face of popular distrust.

CONDITION OF THE BANK.

On the 22d of June last a statement of its affairs was drawn up, which however, showed that at that time all things considered, the bank was in a fair condition and if the times would soon improve all would be well, but at a meeting of the directors on Saturday last they concluded that there was no prospect of an immediate improvement and that it was best to go into voluntarily iquidation. The liabilities of the bank are something like $70,000 and we are informed by an officer of the bank that the assets are at least double that amount.

THE DEPOSITORS.

The depositors will be paid off as rapidly as possible, and it is thought that in sixty days they will have received every cent of their claims. It will take something like one year before the stockholders can be settled with. Pending this time the bank will keep open and transact the business necessary to closing up its affairs. The assets include bonds and mortgages, loans, and considerable money due from approved reserve agents, also a great deal of real estate that it will take some time to dispose of satisfactorily.

THE CAUSE.

Mr. Robert Gorrell is President of the bank, and to his loss of the great coal case can be attributed to some extent at least the public distrust in the institution and its loss of business. The deposits have been so small that for the past six months there has been but little discounting done. The verdict of $128,000 against Mr. Gorrell is what precipitated matters.

THE CONTINENTAL COLLIERY.

Apropos of the big verdict it looks as if Dr. Prevost would experience considerable difficulty in getting even a portion of it. Sheriff Hoffman, of Columbia county, created a breeze in Centralia yesterday morning by levying on the Continental Colliery owned by Robert Gorrell & Co. The miners, to whom Mr. Gorrell owes several months wages flew around lively and naturally were anxious to know what it all meant. It did not take long before they discovered that the Sheriff was directed to levy on the property to the extent of $60,000 in consideration of a debt in favor of John T. Audenried of Philadelphia, a former partner of Mr. Gorrell's. Dr. Prevost is much exercised over this part of the programme as are the miners, and judging from present indications there will be no end to the litigations arising from this levy.

THE UNION COLLIERY.

It never rains but it pours. On Monday morning last there was an immense crowd of people around the Union Colliery, owned by John Anderson & Co. Constable Welsh was going to sell the lease and effects of this colliery, in lieu of divers executions caused to be issued by the employees who wanted a couple of months' wages due them. There was no sale. Sheriff Hoffman got out an injunction preventing the constable from proceeding to extremities. As soon as this was done the Sheriff levied on the property for a debt of $9,000 in favor of Robert J. Ryon, a former partner of Mr. Anderson's.

Quite a number of executions were issued against the Union colliery by the employees, but as soon as the constable got possession of them they were bailed to court by Mr. Anderson. Finally a number of writs were issued that were not bailed and hence the men were sanguine of getting their pay. While the constable was preparing to make a sale the levy was made by the Sheriff on Ryon's judgment. As soon as the Sheriff got through making his levy 'Squire Murphy of Centralia hied himself to Bloomsburg and laid the matter before Judge Elwell. His Honor decided that Sheriff Hoffman could have fifteen days to make a sale, and if at the end of that time the property was not sold constable Welsh should go on and dispose of it in the interests of the employees. Here the matter rests for the present.

The men are to be commiserated for being compelled to remain so long without their money

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual place of holding the several elections on Saturday the 11th day of August 1877 between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Opera House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 14th day of August 1877 at 11 o'clock a. m. to place in nomination one candidate for District Attorney, one candidate for Coroner, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require.

Also at the same time and places and in the same manner the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee which will meet immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

Warren J. Buckalew,
Chairman.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES ACCORDING TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1872.

	Vote standing	Delegates.
Beaver	197	3
Benton	194	3
Berwick	80	2
Bloomsburg E.	219	4
" W.	115	2
Briarcreek	118	2
Catawissa	155	3
Centre	160	3
Centralia	109	2
Conyngham N	158	3
Conyngham S	92	2
Fishingcreek	153	3
Franklin	9	1
Greenwood	156	3
Hemlock	156	3
Jackson	71	2
Locust	224	4
Main		2
Madison		1
Mifflin		2
Montour		2
Mt. Pleasant		2
Orange	126	2
Pine	80	2
Roaringcreek	89	2
Scott	156	3
Sugarloaf	160	3
	3,737	70

By rule the ratio is fixed at 60 votes for a delegate, but no district to have less than two or more than four delegates, and allowance is to be made within those limits for the largest fraction of a ratio.

Bloomsburg July 18, 1877.

LOST.—On Friday night between Benton and Bloomsburg a bundle in shawl strap, containing a lady's brown duster, and white shawl. Any person finding the same, will please return to this office.

Mrs. Patterson, sister of Mrs. D. J. Waller Sr. died recently.

G. Haughawout Esq. of Ashland was in town on legal business last Saturday.

The *Echo* is happy because a new board fence has been erected in the enterprising borough of Shickshinny.

Charles Foster informs us that he has raised a head of cabbage weighing 12 pounds eight ounces. Who can beat that?

The Western Union Telegraph Company have removed their poles from Centre street and put then on Witman's alley.

WANTED.—Potatoes and all kinds of country produce will be taken at the COLUMBIAN office on account, at market prices.

The Commissioners office has been much improved by a change in the counter and desk. It is more convenient for every body.

The potato crop in this section is abundant, and the product is large and full. They have been selling in some places at forty cents a bushel.

The employees on the D. L. & W. R. R. struck last Tuesday night. No trains were allowed to leave Scranton except mail trains, after that time.

On Tuesday of last week a little boy of Solomon Diener, of Main township, fell out of the barn into the barnyard, breaking his neck—causing instant death.

General J. K. Sigfried, of Schuylkill county, has been reappointed by the governor mine boiler inspector for the counties of Schuylkill, Columbia and Northumberland.

The Berwick Company belonging to 9th Regiment of State Militia was ordered to report at Wilkesbarre on Monday last, for service in protecting lives and property against the strikers.

There will be a Sociable held in the basement of the Lutheran Church on Saturday evening, where the ladies will have Ice Cream and other refreshments. All are invited. Admittance free to all.

Charles Krug has moved the building formerly occupied by him as a work shop on his premises back on a line with his residence on Iron Street. The building will be fitted up for a dwelling.

W. H. Gilmore sent up a large balloon on Saturday night. The mania is getting as bad with the men as kite flying is with the boys. A balloon that ought to have gone up on Monday night disappeared in smoke before it left the ground.

Mr. Frank Stuckey will walk a wire stretched across the river at Wapwollopen on Friday the 10th of August. The length of the wire will be 800 feet and the heighth above water 50 feet. This will be a daring feat for one so young.—*Echo.*

Mr. W. B. Koons, formerly proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, at Bloomsburg, has taken charge of Brown's Hotel, at that place.—*Danville Record.*

This is an error. Mr. Stohner owns Brown's Hotel and still has charge of it.

Rollins & Holmes have just placed a new sign over their store, and it is without exception the handsomest signboard in town. The letters are white and gilt with blue back ground. They have also erected an iron frame awning. Another indication of the enterprise of this firm.

The numerous employees of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad have been notified that they would be paid on the 27th of July. There is two months' pay due them, but the employees do not know whether they will receive pay for the month of May only, or for both May and June.

Mr. W. H. Schuyler who has for the past three years occupied a position as tutor in the Faculty of Lafayette College, has resigned, and accepted an appointment as Principal of the Lewistown Academy. His wife, a graduate of the Elmira College will act as Lady Principal, and Miss Lizzie Schuyler will assist in the work of instruction. They all go with the highest testimonials, and enjoy the best wishes of their friends here for their success.

Col. Levi L. Tate, the veteran editor of the Williamsport *Sun* was back among the scenes of his earlier labors last week. The Colonel always comes with a genial countenance, and does not seem to grow old a bit.

A little son of W. H. Jones, of Plymouth, was drowned in the river at that place on Saturday, while playing on a flat. He lost his balance by the undulation of a steamboat and fell in the water. This is the third child Mr. Jones has lost within a short time.—*Echo.*

This year is the time for the Septennial Assessment to be made by the assessors. We are informed that through the good management of the County Commissioners it was done in such a manner as to save between three and four hundred dollars expense to the county.

Prof. Henry Carver formerly of this place, attempted to commit suicide at the St. Elmo Hotel in Philadelphia last week by cutting his throat. The wound was serious but not necessarily fatal. He was removed to a hospital. Temporary insanity is assigned as the cause of the act.

The canal bridge below the lock at this place, gave way yesterday morning while Edward Keefer, Michael Boyle and Peter Obordorfer were on it fishing. They were all precipitated with the broken timbers into the canal. Keefer sustained a bad cut on the breast, while the others escaped with nothing more than a scare and ducking.—*Berwick Independent.*

Dr. B. F. Gardner assisted by Dr. McReynolds operated on Mrs. Frank Evans of Buckhorn. The patient has been suffering for 6 months with necrosis of the bone in right foot. In order to save the foot or the greater part, the doctor removed one of the bones of the instep. The operation was done for the purpose of saving an amputation.

The Methodists of Orangeville propose to have an Ice Cream Festival in the Odd Fellows Hall building on Frtday night, Aug. 3 and Saturday afternoon and night Aug. 4. Proceeds to pay debt on parsonage. The patronage of a generous public is respectfully asked.

Henry S. Mendenhall,
Pastor.

ASK FOR DRY MEASURE.—It is a fact worthy of note that our people are imposed upon by too many berry peddlers, in the way of short measurement—that is, the berries are sold by liquid measure. There is quite a difference between liquid and dry measure, when you come to measure a bushel of cherries. When you buy berries, see that they are measured by "dry measure."

The communication from "A lover of justice" on the subject of County Superintendent is rejected for two reasons. First it is too long, and second we have stated distinctly a number of times that we will publish no letters for or against any candidate for office. If we know of any good reason why a man ought not to be elected we shall not hesitate to say so on our own responsibilitiy.

The Pottsville correspondents who ventilate their astounding ignorance of Schuylkill county politics, through the columns of the Shenandoah Herald, having driven Hon. John W. Ryon and George R. Kaercher, Esq., in disgust from the judicial track by their fulsome flattery, it is to be hoped they won't attempt the soft soaping process on Mr. Bechtel, or they may leave the Democratic party entirely without a judicial candidate.—*Chroniele.*

Subscriptions received at this office for the International Review, a unique and cosmopolitan magazine, and the only popular *Review* published in the city of New York. It is published 6 times a year, its style of manufacture is superb, and each number contains 144 broad octavo pages of valuable original contributions by the best European and American writers, on social, political, scientific, religious, literary and artistic matters of living interest to everybody. Recommended by the best writers and thinkers of the age. Price $5.00 a year, delivered at your post-office. Specimen Copy, $1,00

Walter Scott is now editing a Kentucky newspaper.—*Exchange.* Guess not. It was only the other day he had his finger taken off by a Paterson surgeon.—*Paterson Press.*

That's a whopper. He was up before the Mayor yesterday, and after paying $4.50 promised to leave town instanter. The last seen of him he was heading at Dallas.—*Record of the Times.*

Now both Bradley and Cooley know that Walter Scott,—a subscriber of the Columbian since its foundation—formerly resided at Catawissa, in this county; and we may add now lives at Towsontown, Maryland.

A grand excursion to Niagara Falls and Watkins Glen on the 31st of July promises to be largely patronized. Tickets from Milton and return only $7.75, good for ten days. There will be issued, in connection with the railroad ticket, a coupon ticket, giving the bearer the following privileges, viz: At Watkins, dinner, supper, lodging and breakfast at the Glen Mountain House, and admission into the Glen. Leave Watkins at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, Aug. 1st, by steamboat over the beautiful Seneca Lake, forty miles to Geneva, N. Y., (dinner on board steamboat,) thence via N. Y. C. R. R. passing the celebrated Clifton Springs, arriving at Niagara Falls at 9:00 in the evening. Supper, lodging, breakfast and dinner at the International Hotel, admission into Prospect Park, Inclined Railway to foot of America Falls, toll across the suspension bridge to Canada Falls and return, admission to Goat and Lulu Islands. All the above named accommodations for the small sum of $7.00, making in all for the round trip including railroad fare, Milton, $14.75 Lock Haven, $14,75, Williamsport, $14,00. Returning train will leave Niagara Falls at 1:45 p. m. Thursday, Aug. 2d, arriving home the same night.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Bloomsburg State Normal School for the ensuing scholastic year the following teachers were selected

Rev. D. J. Waller Jr., Principal; Assistants Profs. William Noetling, H. A. Curran, G. E. Wilbur, J. P. Ferree, Augustus Hoffman, and Misses Ada M. Cole, Mary L. Hastings, and Mrs. E. Eck.

Mr. Waller, the Principal, is a graduate of Lafayette College, where he was afterwards engaged as tutor and of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Mr. Noetling is a graduate of Union College and at present is County Superintendent of Snyder county.

Mr. Curran is a graduate of Dickinson College, and has been engaged in teaching seventeen years, the last five years in Normal Schools.

Mr. Wilbur is also a graduate of Dickinson College. He has had charge of the Fifth street public school for the past two years and has shown himself a faithful and able instructor.

Mr. Ferree has been connected with the Normal School ever since its establishment and is well known in this community.

Mr. Hoffman has had charge of the music department for the past year and has given entire satisfaction.

Miss Cole is a graduate of the Normal School and has taught there several terms since.

Mrs. Rock has been connected with the school as teacher of Drawing and Painting for several years, and is known as a competent teacher.

Miss Hastings is a graduate of Houghton Seminary, Clinton, New York.

All the appointments are good ones and will make a strong Faculty.

The next Term begins August 27th.

A BARGAIN.

For Sale Immediately,

The Central Book Store (in Post office). Terms two years credit with good security. Possession August 1st. Apply to I. W. Hartman or F. M. Everett.

Charles S. Fornwald has shown us the Centennial Cake and Baking Pan, made by L. E. Brown & Co. of Cincinnati, for which he is agent. It is the best thing of the kind we ever saw. The pan is made of three pieces, the bottom, the side band, and a cone for the centre. Cakes can be baked with or without a hole in the middle. When the cake is done the pan is taken to pieces and leaves the loaf unbroken. Price only one dollar. Every housekeeper should have one.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Elizabeth Harman was buried in the Cemetery. She died at the advanced age of 82 years, 2 months and 4 days. Her husband, Samuel Harman died at the age of 71 years. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and was one of the oldest Masons in the country. He was one of the founders of the Bloomsburg Lodge A. Y. M. Mrs. Harman was noted for her genial disposition and benevolence, and was followed to the grave by a large number of sorrowing friends. She was the mother of J. H. Harman of Rupert.

Lawrence Cronan got into durance vile on Tuesday last through the too free use of strong liquids. Chief-of-Police Woodward found some difficulty in engineering Larry up the alley to the Lockup, and so called upon three bystanders to assist. Each took hold of a corner of their unwilling burden and introduced him horizontally into the receptacle for over-loaded citizens. Larry made music by smashing things up, until Woodward stopped him by the application of iron ornaments to his wrists.

EXPERIMENT.—Quite an interesting experiment was made last Monday, on the canal, with a method of propelling boats by means of water ejected from a forcing pump. The Steam Fire Engine of the Borough was placed on a flat, the suction pipe was thrown over the bow of the boat into the water, and the pipes through which the water was to be ejected were arranged on each side of the flat dipping into the water several inches with a slight inclination downwards, at the stern of the flat. The water was thrown out with a 50lb force and moved the flat a little more than three miles an hour, with several tons weight and forty persons on it. It went to Northumberland and back. The experiment was an entire success and was conducted under direction of John Sperring and Engineer William Young. It is intended to repeat the experiment soon, with a somewhat improved application of the forces.—*Montour American.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The State Legislature last winter passed an act empowering the Governor to appoint a sealer of weights and measurers in each county "where no such office now exists by law, whose term of service shall be for three years, and be subject to the laws now in force governing such offices within this commonwealth."

The act of 1845 says that it shall be the duty of the regulators of weights and measures at least once in every year to go to stores, houses, stalls and offices of the makers, venders or proprietors of beams, scales, weights and measures, and try and adjust all beams, scales, weights and measures, and seal the same with the initials of his last or surname, and the current year, for which trial and adjustment he shall receive the following fees: For balancing every set of scales, 10 cents; patent balance, 20 cents; hay or coal scales, $2; yard meature, 6 cents; bushel measure, 20 cents; quarter peck measure, 6¼ cents; gallon, half gallon and quart measure, 4 cents; pint or less, 3 cents; for every weight, 28 pounds or more, 12½ cents; weight less than 28 pounds, 4 cents each; and an additional charge for lead, labor or other materials for adjusting said beams, scales, weights and measures, at the current value of labor and maserials furnished, and no more; "Provided, That for the sealing of such beams, scales, weights and measures as have been sealed the previous year, he shall demand and receive only one-half of the aforementioned fees."

None has been appointed for this county. Our enterprising Commissioner, Mr. Sands rushed to Harrisburg some time ago to get his son appointed, but the Governor evidently knew Joseph, and thought one of the family on the county was enough at a time. Why next they will want *Sandstone* in the proposed jail.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The *Mountain Echo's* correspondent speaks thus about Bloomsburg matters.

Bloomsburg looks beautiful. The streets are nicely graded and paved, and the whole town as neat and clean as a pin. The council deserves praise for passing an ordinance prohibiting the running at large of cows. This is one of the striking features of the good government of the town. Business for the present is very dull, and there seems to be no prospect of its picking up for some time, but still we are living under earnest hope that a revival of business may soon take place, so that our citizens may be induced to remain in town, although those who are leaving do so reluctantly and with great regret. Notwithstanding the hard times and adversities we are laboring under, we look forward, even if it is at a great distance to a time when Bloomsburg will rank on an equal footing in business with any other town in the State say nothing about its being the most beautiful town.

The jail question has at last been definitely settled but not amicably. The commissioners have decided, since the injunction restraining them from accepting the Krug contract, to accept the gift of a lot from Mr. Waller and erect the necessary structure thereon. The new building will in all probability cost between sixty and seventy thousand. Before the lapse of three years the question of building a new court house will be agitated. The vacant lot on the corner of Seventh and Iron streets will be the most desirable and convenient place for the building, being next to the jail. One would naturally suppose that this lot was purposely left, with a view of erecting a court house not many years hence. Would it not be better for the county if the jail was to be erected upon the site of the old one? We will refrain from saying any more on this subject for the present.

Moyer Brothers have bought the old Rupert block which they intend tearing down and put in its place a large and handsome building for their own use. This firm is doing an extensive business, and their reputation as good druggists has become widely circulated. Mr. Lawalt, the obliging and handsome clerk in the retail department is a "shining light" and has hosts of friends. He knows how to make good soda water.

On Sunday the family of Pat Hester, the condemned Mollie, was in town and visited him in jail.

The coal and iron police on guard about the jail discourse some very excellent vocal music during the stillness of the night, and their voices can be heard at a great distance.

Mr. F. Cooley, for a number of years connected with the Columbian as editor, has taken his departure from Bloomsburg, for Wilkes Barre, where he will be engaged on the Daily Times as an editor. Mr. Cooley is a good newspaper man and Bloomsburg will greatly miss his spicy articles as have heretofore appeared in the columns of the Columbian. The times is a good paper and under his assistance we know it will be better. We hope Mr. C. will like his new "sit" and wish him a pleasant and agreeable life in Wilkesbarre.

ANDY FRITZ.

HEAVY FIRE IN MILTON!

LOSS FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

On Wednesday last, about noon, an alarm of fire was sounded and the steamer was got out as soon as possible. The fire proved to be at the saw mill of McCleery, Newbard & Co., above town, and before the steamer could reach the spot the mill was one sheet of flames and beyond the hope of saving. The attention of the firemen was then turned to the large piles of lumber stacked up in the yard, and an effort was made to stop the progress of the flames in that direction, but it was a vain effort. The wind blew directly toward the lumber from the mill, and though the firemen worked hard for hours yet they were unsuccessful, and the lumber was all consumed. In the meantime the Fisher Hook and Ladder boys (who were first on the ground) had not been idle. They had their ladders up at all the exposed houses on Lincoln street, and worked manfully in connection with the citizens in carrying water and preventing the houses and stables from catching.

It is estimated that there was nearly twenty thousand dollars worth of lumber destroyed and the mill and machinery was worth twenty thousand more. On the mill there was an insurance of only eight thousand dollars, and there was no insurance at all on the lumber. The loss falls heavily upon McCleery, Newbard & Co., especially at this time when they have passed through a long season of dullness, and when the fall trade was just about commencing wherein they hoped to dispose of a large part of the accumulated lumber.—*Miltonian.*

HOW TO CATCH BLACK BASS.—An old Atlantic City fisherman tells in the following way how to catch black bass. Black bass, he says, "will first nibble gently at the bait and will frequently draw your float under water. But wait—the float comes back—suddenly he seizes it and darts off. Don't pull; give him play. Suddenly he stops; he swallows the bait slowly. Now a quick pull and you have him."

Hanged at Elmira.

Peter H. Penwell, was hanged at 11:35 o'clock July 20 in an enclosed space between the old and new jail buildings in Elmira. An immense crowd gathered around the buildings at an early hour, and the military were brought into requisition to disperse them. Gov. Robinson's letter denying having expressed the opinion attributed to him about the duties of a Judge in the case, destroyed the last hope of respite. Penwell spent the morning in prayer and conversation with the clergy. He showed not the slightest tremor of weakness to the last, and was very anxious to be taken down and shown the scaffold and its workings.

When placed under the noose he thanked the Sheriff and the people generally for their kindness to him. Then he knelt down with the Rev. Hoar, and the latter prayed fervently. When his arms and legs were tied. Penwell said: "I hope all the gentlemen present will take warning by me." There were about 300 spectators, and soldiers had to be posted on neighboring housetops to control the clamorous crowd. The drop fell. Scarcely a tremor passed over Penwell's body. In thirteen minutes he was pronounced dead. The gash on his throat inflicted by himself with the razor after he killed his wife, was torn open by the rope, but the black cap hid it from the spectators.

Penwell made a long confession before going to the execution. He reiterates his assertion that it was agreed between him and his wife to kill themselves. After the failure of the poisoning his wife said: "We are to die together any how, and I don't care how." This was on the day of the murder. Penwell says:

Then it was that I first thought of the axe. In the afternoon of that day (Saturday, March 10,) at about half past 3 or 4 o'clock. I went in and asked Henry Whitehead if he had a razor, and he replied that he did have one somewhere around, and he looked and found it. I took it into the room and my wife asked me what I was going to do with it. I told her that she knew. I do not remember whether I got the axe from the house or from out of doors. I remember having it in my hand and that she said, "Now is the time for us." I remember her saying "Rosanna" before I struck her, and also of cutting my throat. I do not remember anything more until in the night when there were people in the room I do not remember how many times I struck her. In the morning I raised up from where I was lying, and where I had lain all night in the same room where the corpse of my wife was lying, and looked upon her face, and realized for the first time what I had done. She seemed to look to me very natural—just as if she was asleep. As soon as I saw her, I fell back and remained there until the officers came and removed me to prison. Through the night, some time after the crime, some of the doctors came and dressed my wound. I did not realize anything until after I had been in prison for nearly two weeks.

Penwell was buried at the expense of the city. This is the second hanging in Chemcounty. The first was in 1867.

Chief Justice Agnew, in company with Dr. McKenny, Charles Townsend and other gentlemen, of Beaver, went out gunning on the Fourth, and prepared themselves for a good day's sport in bagging woodcocks. But it seems that this variety of "game" did not exist in the locality traversed, and some of the party fell to, bringing down pheasants, forgetting for the time, that to do so at this season was unlawful. Between twenty and thirty of the birds were "bagged" and brought home, and all hands seemed well pleased with the day's enjoyment. The Chief Justice and his companions were, however, somewhat astonished a few days afterwards upon receiving a summons from 'Squire Glass, of New Brighton, to appear before him on Thursday next to answer a suit of the Sportsman's Association for violating the game laws. The affair has created a sensation in Beaver county, the home of the Chief Justice, and although some are disposed to think the prosecution malicious, they still regard it as a pretty good joke on the Supreme Court. It is understood that at the hearing the Chief Justice will plead guilty as accessory before and after the fact. —*Pitts. Commercial Gazette.*

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this

CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*"

Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one trial,*

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
July 20, '77-8w Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty, when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

July 1m.

Marriages.

MAUGER—FITZGERALD.—In Berwick on the 1st of April last, by Rev. J. H. McJarrah, Mr. George W. Mauger to Miss Aggie T. Fitzgerald, both of Berwick.

MALICH—LEIBY.—At Numidia, on Thursday July 19, 1877, by Peter Swank, Esq., Mr. Lester Malich and Miss Laura Leiby, all of Locust township, Columbia county.

KEARNS—BANKUST.—At Cherry Hill on the 15th of July, by J. R. Jameson, J. P., Mr. Wesley Kearns, of Catawissa to Miss Sarah Bankust of Cherry Hill, Columbia county, Pa.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 2.00
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	7.80
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.20
Eggs	.14
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	.75
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.07
Sides & Shoulders	.06
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 2.90 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 2.65 "
No. 6 "	$ 1.65 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$2 90 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

Business Notices

All kinds of Furniture at lowest prices at Cadman's.

Morning, afternoon and evening can be seen people availing themselves of the present opportunity in securing some of the "big drives at the 99 cent store.

AH! AH! AH!

J. F. Caldwell still continues to have Fresh Sweet Bread &c., every day. His bakers do not know how to bake sour bread. He will not have any but first-class help.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

Surprising how popular the Bloomsburg 99 cent Store has become in so short a time. The big bargains of desirable goods is what has made it so.

The price of furniture is way down to rock bottom. You can buy a very pretty Walnut Chamber Set for fifty dollars, and an elegant set for seventy-five dollars at Cadman's.

If you want any Clothing call at once and see the bargains in the stock of Ready-made Clothing now at D. Lowenberg's

Large arrival of very choice new goods at the Bloomsburg 99 cent Store.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

June 22, '77-tf

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

All the rage, the Bloomsburg 99 cent Store

Fine Underwear at Lowenberg's.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

For a Nobby Hat go to Lowenberg's.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

Have you seen the great variety of wonderful bargains at the Bloomsburg 99 cent Store.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Selling Summer Clothing at cost at D. Lowenberg's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. April 20, '77-1y jl

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

March 30, '77-eow

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from its first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemptions for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Ladies who for years have depended on all manner of powders and cosmetics for giving them artificial complexions, now find that Glenn's Sulphur Soap supplies them with pearly skins and rosy cheeks, elicited by the gentle stimulation of nature. Sold by all Druggists. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 c. July

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is now informed that they can have a chance to select their SUMMER CLOTHING from the largest stock of Clothing ever seen in Bloomsburg. Call and see and judge for yourself and be convinced that the old reliable store is still ahead in selling at the lowest prices. D. Lowenberg.

NOW READ THIS.—Nearly 3,000 tons coal sold last season. Now is the time to fill your coal houses with the celebrated Avondale Red Ash Coal. And we challenge the county to produce any coal that will give better satisfaction. Coal delivered to any part of town in small or large quantities, and guaranteed full weight, 2,000 pounds in every case; and we also notify all that we are the only authorized agent for the sale of Avondale coal in this place.

W. B. POUST,
Agt. for D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
June 29, '77-tf

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:

No. 6. $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5. 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2. 3 and 4. 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.
35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.
Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6. to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.
Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.
Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a 75 cent bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

April 27, 77-1y jl

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial: then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough, and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of consumption where general debility, loss of appetite and constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shiloh's cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cts. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

HACKMETACK, a rich and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

April 6, '77 7-1y j

Assessments in Columbia County for the Year 1877.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of seated lands.	Acres of unseated land.	Lots of seated land.	Lots of unseated land.
Beaver	10,188	11,446	19	106
Benton	11,815	86	491	5
Berwick	326		291	117
Bloom	2,173		692	
Briarcreek	11,465	3,071		
Catawissa	5,015	1,784	212	28
Centralia	150		278	13
Centre	11,349	200	58	13
Conyngham	9,202	3,028	124	80
Fishingcreek	15,658	3,143	59	
Franklin	7,124	215		
Greenwood	16,174	179	121	15
Hemlock	9,903	665	62	
Jackson	9,549	1,253		
Locust	22,141	2,287	15	
Madison	19,449	433	38	
Main	6,370	2,967	72	
Mifflin	16,196	1,341	144	
Montour	5,168	171	46	
Mt. Pleasant	9,528	178		
Orange	6,481	295	84	
Pine	13,296	1,859	18	6
Roaringcreek	9,973	2,642		
Scott	7,014	33	281	59
Sugarloaf	12,299	2,276		9
Total	239,244	39,436	2,549	605

Counting three lots to make an acre there are 280,717 acres assessed, which is equal to about 440 square miles. This return is from the assessment made in 1877.

In a former calculation made from the assessment of 1868, there were

	Acres.
Seated,	239,408
Unseated,	43,280
Total,	282,688

Making a difference of 1971 acres.

Small's Hand Book fixes Columbia County at 276,840 acres. Our assessments for 1877 exceeds this number by 4,777 acres.

Attest; WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

This Great Primer Font,

1 2 3 4

This Double Pica,

1 2 3 4

This metal job letter,

AB

with lower case and figures,

All complete and in fair condition for sale cheap at the

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Bloomsburg, July 17, 1877.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JESSE ZANER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to take proof of facts, and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Abraham Waltman, Executor of the estate of Jesse Zaner, late of Briarcreek township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg in A. J. Evan's building, corner of Main and Iron streets, on Friday the 31st day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
July 20, '77-4w. Auditor.

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen of the most beautiful new Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell anything ever before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with a chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 819 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art Works. A FORTUNE.

June 8, '77 June September and October 4 w & Co

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons that the following list of property sold by the sheriff of Columbia county, June 30, 1877, as the property of Dennis B. Wellver has been purchased by me, and is left on the premises in the care of my daughter Annie wife of the said Dennis B. Wellver, the property still being mine: A wagon and box, saddle 2 grain crad

Agricultural.

Grass is King.

The fact that well managed grass lands must be the main dependence of the American farmer, for profitable returns, is now very generally admitted by the great mass of intelligent observers, and there is consequently increased attention everywhere observable in the care and management of these lands. But in view of the fact that the most carefully conducted scientific investigations, and the experience of all practical farmers have demonstrated that early grass and clover are vastly superior in nutritive value to the more matured crop, it is unaccountable that so many farmers are found to disregard these lessons, and allow their hay crop to stand and ripen until it becomes hard, unnutritious and indigestible.

Green grass, we know, will fatten cattle, sheep and horses, while hay, as generally cured, will barely keep stock in condition. Our object, therefore, should be, to secure and preserve in the hay crop the nutritive value of the green grass; and to do this all experience proves that we must begin to cut the crop (clover as well as grass) before it is in full flower. And this early cutting, let it be remembered, is quite as important to the maintenance of the life of the plants in the ground as it is in the value of the hay. It is true hay cut at this stage requires a little more attention in curing than if cut after all the juices have been dried up, and the plant has become dead ripe. In the latter case it is frequently cured before it is cut, while in the former, good weather and thorough tending are essential to the highest stage of perfection in the product. Care should be taken, however, not to cure hay too much; get it in the mow bright and green, and then you may be sure that the nutritive value is not lost.

We all know how readily the aftermath starts after the first mowing of the harvest while the late cut meadows, in ordinary seasons, will hardly start at all. We therefore urge upon readers the great importance of an early harvest, because of the largely increased value of the crop, and the undoubted fact so often overlooked, the practice is essential to the preservation of a good "stand" of grass in our meadows.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Where and How to Churn.

According to the *Scientific Farmer*, "Churning cream to make good butter is not so simple a process as some may think. It must be churned at the proper time and at the proper temperature, and the churn should be stopped as soon as the cream has broken, but before the butter has gathered in large balls. In warm weather it is of great importance to watch the process closely, and to notice just when this change is to take place. At this time add enough cold water (not ice) to reduce the temperature of the mass to about fifty-six or fifty-eight degrees, and then complete the churning which will be as the butter is in a granulated form, with particles about the size of peas. Then draw off the buttermilk and dish in cold water, repeating the washing until the water drawn off appears clear. Now take out a layer of the butter into the tray, and sprinkle on finely sifted salt, at the rate of about an ounce of salt to the pound (more or less as consumers may wish). Then take out another layer of butter and salt as before. After the butter is salted, set it away for about three hours to "take salt" and "harden the grain." Now work it a little with a wooden paddle, and set it away again until next day, when it needs little working before preparing it for market. By handling in this way you will get a clean, bright article, with a perfect or unbroken grain, which will keep sweet whether consumed immediately or packed down for future marketing. If the butter is soft and white, it is from a lack of proper cooling before churning, and it may be hardened by putting in about three times the usual amount of salt, and working it a little for two or three mornings." Many of our very best dairymen and buttermakers of Philadelphia, make gilt edged butter by adding from two to three ounces of salt to five pounds of butter. In this case the salt is usually added at the final working and of course all remains in the butter.

Poor Farmers.

The fact is that our unsuccessful farmers are not farmers—most of them. They are men of all trades, who could not make a living at what they call their trade. They are not mechanics any more than farmers. They are not calculated to make much of a living at anything they undertake. We have noticed them everywhere in the State for many years past. They take no newspaper, as a general rule; or if they do, it is a free paper of some kind, or a party political paper, the proprietor of which will credit them indefinitely for the use of their vote. They never take an agricultural paper—don't believe in them. Their lands are sometimes among the best in their district, but their crops never do well. Half a crop is the average with them, and it invariably goes to market as soon as it is threshed, for some one has a lien upon it. They don't believe in fancy farming—don't believe editors know how to cultivate land or when to put in seed. They dont see how their prosperous neighbors can spend money for two or three agricultural newspapers or follow their trashy advice. They don't see any difference between their own farming and that of their neighbors, whose families go dressed better and live better than they—whose children attend school two-thirds of the year, when it is hard to spare their girls and boys for even half that time. Their children are not smart, and they wonder why. They are strong and healthy, but, like their parents, when turned out in the world they do not succeed. Instead of getting on, they stand still or come back to the old folks to be braced up. They can read and write and cipher a little, and have got as much education as their father, and he evidently thinks he had all he could make any use of.

This is the kind of farmers who are not farmers, mechanics who are not mechanics. They try hard, and fail simply because they are uneducated. They are workers and not thinkers. Their politics are like their farming. They vote for bad men because they lack the intelligence to judge for themselves, and take others' advice. They curse the high taxes and the unequal taxation, but they vote on steadily for the class of politicians who oppress them. They never think of making any change in their politics, their farming, or their religion. One generation follows another in an unbroken succession of stupidity and ignorance. To be posted on their own trades and learn as much as they can of others related to theirs is the duty and interest of every man. It is his duty to look on both sides of farming, politics, or whatever subject concerns his own welfare or that of those dependent on him. To work out this problem, books, newspapers, and sociability with the better informed is necessary. Hence, those communities which are the most social and moral are always the most intellectual, healthy, happy and prosperous.—*Visalia Delta.*

Miscellaneous

Summer Eating.

One of the things which the public does not concern itself about as much as it ought to is the kind and amount of food it shall eat during the Summer. The generality of the people go on in the same way during the Summer that they do in the Winter with respect to the food they eat, varying it only as the seasons themselves vary it. The average man or woman is only apparently aware that the heat of the human body may be materially increased or decreased according to the kind and amount of food that is imbibed. True, most people when the hot weather comes along rush spontaneously to fruit and cram themselves with berries, cherries, peaches, watermelons, cantelopes, pears, and often swallow much more than is good for them. Hence cholera morbus, diarrhoea and other similar affections of the stomach. But very little or no care is taken in eating heavy beef in as great a quantity as during the coldest month in Winter. It is no frequent sight to see a man sit down, when the thermometor is at ninety-five degrees in the shade, at a table groaning with fat-forming, heat-producing meats. On these he gorges himself, until he is as filled to repletion as during the coldest days of December or January. It takes repeated warnings and a long experience to teach him that it is just as senseless to do this in the depressing days of July and August as it would be for him to wear his thick winter flannels and overcoat. True philosophy would teach us to be as careful to keep the inside of the body as cool as the outside.

A great deal of stuff has been written concerning the danger of cold drinks and eating ices and creams. There is danger under certain circumstances, as, for instance, when large quantities are gulped down while the body is over heated. But when no more heat is experienced than what is inevitable in warm weather from any, even the highest exercise, draughts of water may be quaffed by mouthfuls at a time, or even the coldest of creams and ices be slowly eaten with a spoon, without any risk, save in exceptional cases. Of course there are many ignorant and obstinate people, who, eating and drinking habitually like pigs, cannot be satisfied with this quiet and temperate mode of enjoyment. They pay the penalty of their disqualifications. But for intelligent people, who will learn how to eat and drink reasonably, there is abundance of healthful pleasure for the palate, even during the hottest of hot days. Eating and drinking correctly is an art, and have to be acquired.—*New York Telegram.*

A Word About Fairies.

I suppose none of you, dear children, believe in fairies. When I was a little girl, I used to believe in them just as much as I believed in my father or mother. In those days (it was a great many years ago) children did not know so much as they know now. It almost frightens me sometimes to see how very quickly boys and girls are expected to learn things now, how many books they have, and how much they are like grown people in everything except their size. I think that the old-fashioned ways were best; that we had a better time than you have. We had only a very few books, and used to read them over and over and over again, till we knew them by heart; and we used to go in calicogowns to afternoon parties that begun at three and left off, with a good supper of bread-and-milk and baked apples and caraway cookies, at six; and we had just one present at Christmas and one at New Year's, and one on our birthday, and that was all.

And last, but not least, we believed in fairies. Many is the time that we have been out in the woods on Saturday afternoons to look for fairies; we used to take hold of hands and make a circle around the biggest toadstool we could find, and walk slowly around it, and all say out aloud together:

"Fairies! fairies! fairies! we
Have come here fairies to see."

But we never saw a single one. Yet that did not shake our faith in the least. We only thought that we had not gone to the right wood, or that the fairies didn't like us well enough to show the mselves,

Now, I dare say you will think that all this is very silly, and that your ways and plays to-day are a great deal better than our old ways and plays; and that it is very stupid for old people to be always saying that the old times were best; and, at any rate, that I would better go on and tell my dream, if I am going to tell it at all. As a general thing, it is not worth while to tell one's dreams; but this dream was such a pretty one, I thought I would write it out. Even if we do not believe in fairies, they are very nice to dream about; and I really did dream this whole pleasant, this very last night, just as I am going to tell it to you this morning.—*H. H. St. Nicholas for August.*

Flutes.

Athenæus, in the Deipnosophists, refers to the flute made of the leg bone of the kid as an invention of the (Grecian) Thebans, and states that the flute elephantine (ivory) was first bored among the Phenicans. Flutes among the classic Greeks were also made of asses' bones, which are said to be remarkably solid. They are supposed to have a fullness of tone highly suggestive of the inflated style of their original proprietor. Dr. Schliemann, in his excavations at Hassartik, discovered a beautifully ornamented flute of bone. The flutes of the Araucanians were made of the arms and leg bone of prisoners' offered in sacrifice. The Caribs used human bones, but now use the bones of jaguar. Their flute had three holes, and, like the Guiana flute of bamboo, is blown by the breath directed against the edge of the orifice. A Guiana flute in the National Museum at Washington is made of the thigh bone of a jaguar. The Uaupe Indians of Brazil use fifes and flutes of reed and of deer's bones. Wallace also noticed a whistle made of a deer's skull. The Brazilian flageolets are of bone; an average one has two bones, twelve inches long and three-eighths inch bore, united by twine neatly wound and worked. On the back of the lower part are finger holes. The whistle is formed of a cone of resinous cement beneath the mouth orifice, the ridge of cement rising to the centre of the tube. The Kafir whistles are of bone or ivory, and are blown into in the manner of blowing a key, while holding the instrument against the lower lip. The flute of the Maories is made from a human thigh bone, that of a slain enemy preferred. Two ancient Peruvian pipes of bone had five finger-holes each, and one of human bone had four finger-holes.

Memory McCrary, a brother of the Secretary of War, has been a Mormon for the last twenty-five years. He has two wives, and lately made a pilgrimage to Washington to see his distinguished brother.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natura healthful activity of the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminentt physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The Tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested, and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symnptoms follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schencks Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists. July

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,
Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those cures have there by secured almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.
SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct., 11, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.
Witness of the above,
MRS. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE
Good for the Children.

BOSTON HOME, 14 Tyler street,
BOSTON, April, 1876.
H. R. STEPHENS,
Dear Sir,—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefitted by the Vegetine you have kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubles with the Scrofula.
With respect,
MRS. N. WOHMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE
REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 104 Transit street.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square church,
Boston.

VEGETINE
Nothing Equal to it.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS;
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using your VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.
Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Larange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE
Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON,
MR. STEVENS,
Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.
Yours Respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.
August 20

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN. tf

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1876.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemptions for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

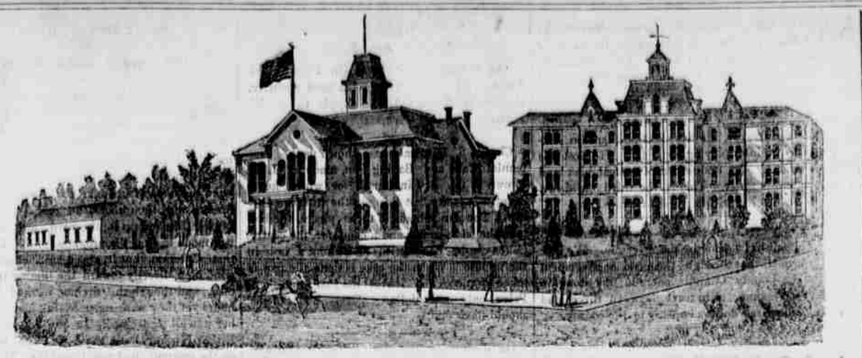
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;
East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides Bolts, Handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the **Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove,** the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publiccan rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX,
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MONTGOMERY COLE, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Montgomery Cole, late of Sugarloaf township, Col. Co. Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. Dean Cole, of the same township, administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.
J. DEAN COLE,
Coles Creek, June 22, '77-6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF REBECCA SMITH, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Rebecca Smith, late of Madison township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county to Conrad Kreamer, of Madison township Columbia county. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.
CONRAD KREAMER,
June 22, '77-6w* Administrator, Jerseytown, Pa.

PATENTS secured for mechanical devices trade marks, designs and compounds. Labels registered. Infringements, reissues and interferences will receive prompt attention.
INVENTORS should send us a model or sketch of their inven

EDSON BROS.,
Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign
PATENTS,
711 G. Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.
ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " " choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.
Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien,
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.
JUSTICE'S BLANKS.
Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 50 to 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	5 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.
We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO.
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions.

Russell's Old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf

May 4, '77-3m

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suitted for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oc. 15,'75. C. W. MILLER, Sec

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MARY LUNGER, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of the Administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Freeze & Eyerly in Bloomsburg on the 11th day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
WM. L. EYERLY,
July 18,1877-4w Auditor.

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF ***Glenn's Sulphur Soap,*** which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILP'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

COE, WETHERILL & CO.
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING AGENTS
Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET,
Barclay St., NEW YORK.
Aug. 11, '76.-48w k

Dauchy & Co's Advt's.

25 FANCY CARDS all new styles with name, 10 cts. post paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, N. Y.
July 26, '77-4w d

N. P. BURNHAM'S "1874"
WATER-WHEEL
is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE," by over 650 persons who use it. PRICES REDUCED. New pamphlet, free. N. P. BURNHAM, York, Pa.
July 26, '77-4w d

New and Thrilling! MILLIONS HAGER FOR IT!!
3000 Agents Wanted for
THE CROSS & THE CRESCENT
By the eminent L. P. Brockett. Embodies the strange Social, Political and Religious peculiarities and History of the Russians and Turks, cause of the war, Mighty Interests at Stake; Biographies of Rulers, etc. Richly illustrated. Sells rapidly. Send for terms, address quickly. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 26, '77-4w d

VEGETINE. REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received from its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, C.
July 26, '77-4w d

TRIFLING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
a sure remedy for COUGHS, all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
Put up only in Blue Boxes.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.
July 26, '77-4w d

Ladies Elegant Imitation Rose Coral Set, Breastpin and pendant Drops, sent post paid to any reader of this paper for Nine Three cent stamps or Nine Dimes. In Currency or Stamps. Address A. THOMAS, Clinton Place, New York.
July 6, '77-4w d

A GREAT OFFER!! We will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or installments or to rent until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS AND ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE, 7 Octave Pianos $190, 7 1-3 do $160 not used a year, 7 Stop Organs $50, 4 stops $65, 7 Stops $85, 8 Stops $75, 10 Stops $85, 12 stops $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. Local and Traveling Agents Wanted. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and dealers, 40 East 14th street, Union Square, N. Y. July 6, '77-3w d

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,38 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,38 a. m. 5,47 and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,38 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,5 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,23 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 4,30 6,05 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9,2 a.m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers paid from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.
J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1876, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows

NORTHWARD.
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11.50 "
" Canandaigua.... 3.35 p. m
" Rochester..... 5.15 "
" Niagara..... 9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m. arrive Elmira 10.30 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.
Buffalo Express 2.5 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" " Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.30 p. m
" " Washington 5.30 "
" " Baltimore 6.30 "
" " Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
" " arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" " Washington 6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" " Baltimore 8.40 "
" " Washington 10.25 "
All daily except Sunday.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m	STATIONS. a.m.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m
8 05	5 P	9 48	Scranton	9 58	2 20	6 25
8 00	5 1	9 43	Bellevue	9 48	2 25	6 30
7 55	3 59	9 38	Taylorville	9 50	2 51	6 35
7 46	3 52	9 31	Lackawanna	10 00	2 58	6 42
7 40	3 37	9 25	Pittston	10 05	3 05	6 37
7 33	3 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	3 52	6 28
7 27	3 25	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	3 58	7 01
7 22	3 21	9 11	Mahoy	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 11	7 25
7 07	3 12	8 59	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 26	7 35
7 02	3 09	8 56	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	3 04	8 51	Avondale	10 40	3 33	7 45
6 54	3 01	8 48	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 53
6 47	2 54	8 41	Hunlock's creek	10 52	3 45	8 15
6 42	2 49	8 36	Shickshinny	11 15	4 05	8 35
6 3	2 39	8 19	Rick's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 0	2 35	8 14	Beach Haven	11 23	4 21	8 55
5 56	2 29	8 08	Berwick	11 30	4 29	9 05
5 52	2 23	8 3	Briar Creek	11 36	4 37	9 20
5 49	2 20	7 58	Willow Grove	11 39	4 41	6 55
5 43	2 16	7 54	Lime Ridge	11 43	4 46	7 20
5 40	1 58	7 46	Espy